

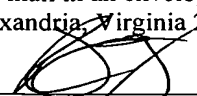
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PATENT

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Date of signature and deposit - January 12, 2007

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:)	
JAMES R. WALKER)	Group Art Unit 2624
)	
Serial No. 09/436,749)	
)	
Filed: November 9, 1999)	Examiner Sanjiv Shah
)	
For: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR)	
DYNAMIC FLOWING DATA TO)	Confirmation No. 7092
AN ARBITRARY PATH DEFINED)	
BY A PAGE DESCRIPTION)	
LANGUAGE)	Attorney Docket 1-27273

Commissioner For Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Honorable Sir:

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.97(b), record is hereby made of information that the Patent Office may wish to consider in connection with its examination of the above-identified application. A completed PTO-1449 form is enclosed, together with copies of the documents cited therein.

United States Patent Nos. 5,729,665, 5,937,153, 6,209,010, 6,381,028, 6,487,568, 6,599,325, 6,687,016, and 6,771,387 have been the subject of prior litigation. A summary of this litigation and the allegations made during such litigation follows.

Notice of Prior Litigation Allegations

Suit 1 - Tesson, Ltd. v. Xerox Corporation

Pursuant to a patent infringement suit (Case No. 1:04CV2164) filed on October 28, 2004 by Tesson, Ltd. against Xerox Corporation (Xerox), Applicant became aware of allegations of invalidity regarding United States Patent Nos. 5,937,153, 6,209,010, 6,381,028, 6,487,568, 6,599,325, 6,687,016, and 6,771,387. Applicant believed at the time and continues to believe that the allegations are completely without merit and have no bearing on the patentability of the present pending application. However, to insure that Applicant is fully meeting his duty of candor, Applicant is disclosing the following information.

Xerox asserted that various claims in U.S. Patent No. 6,687,016 and U.S. Patent No. 6,771,387 were invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 102 and/or § 103 in view of European Patent Specification EP0394168 B1, European Patent Application EP 0539135 A2, and Japanese Patent Application Publication JP 63-108428 A and/or U.S. Patent No. 5,465,165 to Tanio. Each of these references has been listed on a previously submitted Information Disclosure Statement.

Xerox asserted that Xerox conceived, reduced to practice and sold XGF software before the critical date of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,209,010, 6,487,568, and 6,599,325. With respect to these patents, Xerox asserted that Xerox is practicing its XGF prior art, such as shown in the Xerox Generic Format ("XGF") Reference Manual Version 1.4, June 1995, and/or prior public uses of XGF or VIPP in the United States. Xerox alleged that to the extent that Tesson asserted that the accused product infringed any claims of these patents, these claims were anticipated under 35 U.S.C. § 102 and/or § 103.

Xerox further asserted that Jean-Yves Bouche and Carlo Sans of Xerox were designing and developing its XGF software in Switzerland at least as early as 1992 in response to a customer request for certain printing-related functionality. Xerox asserted that Xerox had also designed, marketed, and sold its XGF software at least as early as 1992 and that Xerox had designed, developed, and/or sold its Interpress software having variable image capability at least as early as 1981.

Xerox also asserted that older versions of Xerox's VIPP software were prior art against some of these patents. Xerox asserted that Tesson's first word-wrapping patent was filed in 1997 (referencing an application that matured into U.S. Patent No. 6,209,010) after Xerox's variable data printing products were on the market. Xerox further asserted that to the extent that one or more claims of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,209,010, 6,487,568, and 6,599,325 were broad enough to encompass VIPP, then those claims were invalid because VIPP utilized and disclosed a command called SHP (which included the SETCOLWIDTH command) to perform text-wrapping more than one year prior to the filing date of the applications for those patents.

Xerox asserted that variable printing was done long before Mr. Gauthier's work, including as far back as the 1970s. Xerox asserted that Xerox's 9700 and IBM's 3800-3 were examples of intelligent printers in the 1970s that handled variable data jobs using page description languages, and cited the following documents:

1. McGraw-Hill, Inc., Business Week: Information Processing: Data Processing. Industrial Edition June 9, 1980. (submitted with an earlier-filed Information Disclosure Statement).
2. McGraw-Hill, Inc., Business Week: Product Design. Industrial Edition. June 20, 1977. (submitted with an earlier-filed Information Disclosure Statement).
3. Xerox Variable Printing PowerPoint Presentation (included herewith).

Xerox further asserted that page description languages had been used at least as early as 1977 to describe variable documents, including Xerox's 9700 intelligent printer, commercialized in 1977, and utilized a proprietary page description language to describe variable documents. Xerox asserted that PostScript Level 2 available in 1990 was a page description language that was (and is) often used to describe variable documents, and cited the following documents:

1. U.S. Patent No. 5,937,153 Col. 2, lines 53-55, Col. 4, lines 20-24 and 33-42 (submitted with an earlier-filed Information Disclosure Statement).
2. PostScript Language Reference Manual, Second Edition 1990, pages 172-173 (submitted with an earlier-filed Information Disclosure Statement).

Xerox further asserted that PostScript device-independent page description language was introduced in 1985, and Postscript Level 2 allowed variable printing of

forms using PostScript alone and was commercialized in 1990, long before the filing dates of these patents, and cited the following documents:

1. PostScript Language Reference Manual, Second Edition 1990, pages 172-173 (submitted with an earlier-filed Information Disclosure Statement).
2. Understanding PostScript, Third Edition 1992, pages 268-269, and Postscript By Example, 1993, pages 463-470, (submitted with an earlier-filed Information Disclosure Statement).

Xerox characterized the state of the art as shown in the Xerox Corporation's Technical Tutorial dated September 19, 2005, which is included herewith. Xerox specifically asserted that the prior art worked as shown at page 50 of the Xerox Corporation's Technical Tutorial dated September 19, 2005.

Xerox further listed the following items as "Public Uses and/or Offers for Sale:" Xerox Corp. FormMerge and Xmerge utilities; Xerox Corp. Interpress PDL; Xerox Corp. Xerox 9700 Printing System; Xerox Corp. Xerox Generic Format ("XGF") (all versions predating the patents-in-suit); and Xerox Corp. DocuTech. Various reference manuals for the Xerox 9700 Printing System and for Xerox Generic Format are being submitted on Information Disclosure Statements filed contemporaneous to this Information Disclosure Statement.

Xerox also alleged that Applicant, Forrest Gauthier, committed inequitable conduct during the prosecution of the patent applications that matured into these patents on at least the grounds that, during prosecution of each of these applications, Mr. Gauthier was aware of, yet failed to submit to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, two material prior art references, U.S. Patent No. 5,465,165 to Tanio and U.S. Patent No. 5,740,338 to Gauthier. Both of these references have been listed on an earlier-filed Information Disclosure Statement.

Tesseron, Ltd. and Xerox Corporation reached a settlement agreement and all complaints were dismissed from the United States District Court of the Northern District of Ohio on July 5, 2006.

Suit 2 - Tesseron, Ltd. v. GMC Software AG and GMC Software Technology, Inc.

Pursuant to a patent infringement suit (Case No. 1:04CV2182) filed on November 1, 2004, by Tesseron, Ltd. against GMC Software AG and GMC Software

Technology, Inc. (GMC), Applicant became aware of allegations of invalidity regarding United States Patent Nos. 5,937,153, 6,209,010, 6,381,028, 6,487,568, 6,599,325, 6,687,016, and 6,771,387. Applicant believed at the time and continues to believe that the allegations are completely without merit and have no bearing on the patentability of the present pending application. However, to insure that Applicant is fully meeting his duty of candor, Applicant is disclosing the following information.

GMC asserted that these patents were invalid because the accused versions of the PrintNet software were in public use or on sale in the United States and/or were described in a printed publication anywhere in the world prior to January 18, 1994. GMC also asserted that these patents were invalid in view of several prior art patents relating to bitmap printing including, but not limited to, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,465,165 to Tanio, 5,740,338 to Gauthier, 4,857,955 to Crandall, and 5,157,765 to Birk. GMC also asserted that these patents were invalid in view of several prior art patents relating to text wrapping, including U.S. Patent Nos. 5,946,461 to Laudry, 5,729,665 to Gauthier, 5,465,165 to Tanio, 5,740,338 to Gauthier, 4,857,955 to Crandall, and 5,157,765 to Birk. Each of these patents was listed on an earlier-filed Information Disclosure Statement.

Tesseron, Ltd. and GMC reached a settlement agreement and all complaints were dismissed from the United States District Court of the Northern District of Ohio on July 5, 2006, prior to any ruling on the Markman Hearing.

Suit 3 - Varis Corporation v. Scitex Digital Printing, Inc.

Pursuant to a patent infringement suit (Civil No. C-1-99-336) filed on May 25, 1999, by Varis Corporation against Scitex Digital Printing, Inc., Applicant became aware of allegations of invalidity of United States Patent No. 5,729,665 (hereinafter the '665 patent).

Applicant believed at the time and continues to believe that the allegations are completely without merit and have no bearing on the patentability of the present pending application. However, to insure that Applicant is fully meeting his duty of candor, Applicant is disclosing the following information.

Scitex alleged that the '665 patent was invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being

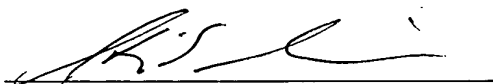
invalid based upon public use and/or on sale activity by Applicant, without any further specification. Scitex also alleged that the '665 patent was invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 102, 103 as being invalid based upon Scitex's "DijiComp" products and Monarch Marking Systems, Inc.'s label printing products that were publicly known before January 18, 1994. Scitex further alleged that the '665 patent was invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being invalid based upon anticipation or obviousness, without any further specification. No information pertaining to the validity of the '665 patent was made available to Applicant.

Scitex alleged that the '665 patent was invalid under 35 U.S.C. § 112 as being invalid based upon failing to meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, paragraphs 1 and/or 2.

On February 13, 2002, the Court dismissed the complaint with prejudice for failure to prosecute its claims against Scitex Digital Printing, Inc. The Court also refused to grant Scitex's default-judgment motion to declare the '665 patent invalid because Scitex did not present any evidence to the court supporting such allegations.

It is to be understood that the present disclosure of art is in no way intended to be a waiver of any arguments or defenses available to the Applicant under the rules of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and the statutes of the United States.

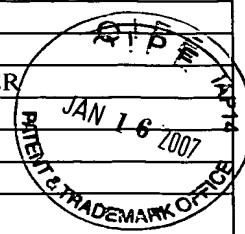
Respectfully submitted,



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(SUBSTITUTE FOR FORM 1449A/PTO) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT	APPLICATION NUMBER	09/436,749
	FILING DATE	November 9, 1999
	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	JAMES R. WALKER
	ART UNIT	2624
	EXAMINER NAME	Sanjiv Shah
SHEET 1 OF 1	ATTORNEY DOCKET NUMBER	1-27273



U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

EXAMINER INITIAL	CITE No. ¹	DOCUMENT NUMBER NUMBER-KIND CODE ² (IF KNOWN)	PUBLICATION DATE MM-DD-YYYY	NAME OF PATENTEE OR APPLICANT OF CITED DOCUMENT	PAGES, COLUMNS, LINES WHERE RELEVANT PASSAGES OR RELEVANT FIGURES APPEAR
		4,965,748	Oct. 23, 1990	Chang, Hershow et al.	
		4,992,956	Feb. 12, 1991	Kaku, Shinkyō et al.	
		5,043,749	Aug. 27, 1991	Punater, Dinesh G. et al.	
		5,084,831	Jan. 28, 1992	Morikawa, Takashi et al.	
		5,136,316	August 4, 1992	Punater, Dinesh G. et al.	
		5,150,455	Sept. 22, 1992	Morikawa, Takashi et al.	
		5,157,773	Oct. 20, 1992	Matsumoto, Kozo et al.	
		5,237,655	Aug. 17, 1993	Statt, David J. et al.	
		5,261,047	Nov. 9, 1993	Rivshin, Isaak	
		5,276,799	Jan. 4, 1994	Rivshin, Isaak	
		5,282,269	Jan. 25, 1994	Willems, Theodorus H. M. et al.	
		5,303,341	April 12, 1994	Rivshin, Isaak	
		5,307,458	April 26, 1994	Freiburg, Joseph A. et al.	
		5,349,647	Sept. 20, 1994	Freiburg, Joseph A. et al.	
		5,367,673	Nov. 22, 1994	Goldsmith, Chris W. et al.	
		5,420,696	May 30, 1995	Wegeng, Donald L. et al.	
		5,455,599	Oct. 3, 1995	Cabral, Arthur W. et al.	
		5,729,674	March 17, 1998	Rosewarne, Fenton et al.	
		5,765,874	June 16, 1998	Chanenson, Cyndy B. et al.	

NON PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No. ¹	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc.), date, page(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.
		Adobe Systems Inc. Postscript Language Reference Manual Supplement for Version 2014. March 10, 1994.
		Adobe Systems Inc. PostScript Language Reference Manual. 1st edition. 1985.
		Haxton, K. Xerox The Document Company: Variable Information Printing, <i>From 1977 to today, Leading in Information Age Printing</i> . 2005.
		Reid, Glenn C., Adobe Systems Inc. PostScript Language Program Design. 1998.
		Xerox Corp. Technical Tutorial. September 19, 2005
		Notice of Prior Litigation Allegations. January 2007.

EXAMINER	DATE CONSIDERED
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*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant. ¹Applicant's unique citation designation number (optional). See Kinds Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.uspto.gov or MPEP 901.04. Enter Office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). ²For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST. 16 if possible. Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language Translation is attached. This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 2 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.